NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

AN BLOQUEST ORATION.

The Funeral Sermon Presched over the dead body of Col. Baker, in Washington City, by Rev. By ron Sunderland.

My Frillow Courreymen: These are the times predicted by our Savior, when "Ye shall bear of wars and rumors of wars but see that ye be not troubled—for these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet and there shall many be offended, and shall destroy one another, and shall hate one another—and the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not re ber light, and the stars shall fall from saven, and the powers of the Heavens shall

b shaken."

That is our case to-day. The American firmamen dakes with the commotion of civil war—the sun of our national prosperity is darken ed, the moon of social and civil peace has withdrawn ber light, and our stars are failing from heaves. Secessionists and rebels, both betray and hate us—and the land is filled with wars and tracers of wars.

our people are divided into two hosts, in-eurgents and loyalists. We, the loyalists, did not seek this war, for we knew what it would cost. seek this war, for we knew what it would cost. They, the insurgents, forced it upon us—what to accept it or stand supinely by and see the Government of our fathers destroyed—and see freedom throttled by the despotism. We are fighting for freedom—the insurgents are fighting in madness and hatred for the recognition of human bondage as the chief corner stone of civilization. That is their position in the world to day. They may call it by what name they will, that is their principle when stripped of all disguise.

Can such an enormity finally succeed? Not if there is a God in heaven who governs the nations upon earth. Not ill the distinctions or right and wrong have been wholly blotted from

nations upon earth. Not ill the distinctions or right and wrong have been wholly blotted from the face of the universe and God's divine law graven on the soul of man, has been entirely obliterated. Were the whole army and all thmunitions of the Government to be consumed to day—nay, were this generation to be wasted in this conflict, another would immediately rise from its sakes to continue the contest. When Christ was the best of the contest of the con from its ashes to continue the contest. When Christ says, "think not that I am come to send peace on earth—for it shall not be peace, but a sword, and a man's foes shall be they of hi-own household," he forewarms us of the struggle between liberty and oppression, between light and darkness. When Christianity relign, light and liberty prevail; when Christianity relign, light and liberty prevail; when Christianity annes, or is lost in any country, there will be darkness and despotism. In the South it does really begins to seem that the light of a pure Christianity is begining to wane. The whole nation has been involved in its guilt and therefore the whole nation suffers its punishment.

therefore the whole nation suffers its punishment.

It is said that the judgments of God are pured upon us for our sins. I acknowledge it is believe it to be fearfully true. But I do not confess that the punishment of this people for our transgressions is the only, or even the chief object of the divine purpose in this war. I believe the object is to justify the nation, and to give the death-blow to American slavery on the American contineut. I believe the object is to set more firmly and broadly than ever in this land, the everlasting principles of truth and justice—of nighteousness and peace—of law and order—of freedom and religion. And as the plucked the cursed states at the same lesson on a grander scale, and upon a higher platform. He is teaching us this lesson in the storms and convulsions of our political heavens. He is writing it for us in our blood. He is spilling it out letter by letter in our falling stars. The value and cost of good government, Oh! what blood and treasure are demanded to preserve it to the generations What noble and dear lives must be assortified.

That day he overcame the Netwerl Look! In this place ran Cassius Dagger thro?. See wasta rent Thee evious Cassa made Through This the well beloved Brutus stabled; And as he plucked the cursed that the pulled the plucked the cursed transparent. And as he plucked the cursed that the plucked the cursed transparent that the plucked the cursed transparent. And as he plucked the cursed transparent that the pulled the plucked the cursed transparent the state of Cassar fillowed?

And se he plucked the cursed two was a full state to see what a rent The exvious Cassa made Through This the well beloved Brutus stabled; And as he plucked the cursed two was a full state to well allowed. This the well belowed Brutus stabled; And as he plucked the cursed two. And as he plucked the cursed two. Mark how the blood of Cassar fillowed?

No! no! no! we need nothing but that divine and cost of God, which we trust is chastening and sanctifying them for their wor of all good, baptize the mind of the whole na-tion into the sentiment which has borne martyrs an I heroes through fire and flood for the cause of humanity and truth. For once, I say, let us principle on which we have accepted this war. air in indignant protest against it, and human nature on the whole face of the earth would mourn over our pusilanimity. We, the loyalists, have met with many sad

reverses since the war began. We have lost many of our noble and heroic spirits. They stars that have faded from the firms ment, but they are not lost nor dead to us. Their record and example remain, and their Their record and example remain, and meir mantles will fall on others who succeed them to bear aloft the standard of our holy cause. We have needed these reverses to steady and to discipline us. But I do not see in them any foreboding of our ultimate defeat. On the con trary, I see that by them we are preparing for ultimate victory. It requires the pressure of great calamities to fit twenty millions of people for genuine success in a cause like that in which we are engaged. This was ever the way of Divine Providence. In the early times, the chosen people of Jehovah were again and again repulsed when they went forth to battle with their enemies, and yet God's ocvenant was with them always to give them the final victory. them always to give them the man victory. But whenever they were defeated, it was found that they were not prepared, in a moral sense, to engage in the contest. Their defeat always had the effect to supply this want, and then, when they went forward, nothing could stand before them. Let us remember that in this direful strugic the covenant of God for truth direful struggle the covenant of God for truth and righteousness, for civil and religious free-dom to all men, is with us, and that it will not, it cannot, ultimately fail. Whatever tempo-rary reverses may sadden our hearts and de-press our spirits, let us remember that it is from the experience of suffering that all great things

God knows how deeply and how unfeignedly we have wept and do weep over the fall of our soldiers in this fearful battle with rebellion. We knew too, beforehand, that our hearts

.

D. Baker! the fond son, brother, husband, signal of defiance, denotes daring; and the tather, friend—faithful and gentle, gallant and white purity."

brave, the successful lawyer, the elequent on brave, the ancessful lawyer, the elequent or-tor, the distinguished senator, the jure patriot, the dauntiess soldier, who has now sealed in his death that devotion to his country, which, with the words that burn with the fervid elo-quence of his tongue, he professed so often in the forums of the people. His chronicle is al-ready in the arctives of the nation, and his negrous and his form are treasured in their memory and his form are treasured in their

How bravely he fell, at the head of his col

How bravely he fell, at the head of his colum—in the face of his own son—in the sight
of his own men, who loved him as a father!
borne down by numbers, and pierced through
and through—head, heart, a d vital members—
by rebel balls, is a sad story, that has already
flown on the wings of the wind, to fill the na
tlocal beart with a bitter sorrow.

It must be, and it is, an appalling bereavement to his widely scattered family—that kindred circle of which he was the light and the
pride—to his aged mother and his only sister
in the State of Illinois—to bis wife, his two
daughters, and a son in the distant California—
as well as to his only brother, his son, and
nephew, who were with his brigade on the fatal
day—and to a great number of relatives and

as well as to his only brother, his son, and sepbew, who were with his brigade on the fatal day—and to a great number of relatives and personal friends—that loved and admired him as the most genial and generous of men. But it is no less a public loss, than a private bereavement to the officers and army—to the State he represented with such conspicuous ability—to the Senate—to the Government, and to the country!

We feel, indeed, that he was a pride and an ornament to the American name, and we cannot but weep over the setting of his sua in the full moontide of its radiance. But how thail we in these brief moments attempt to speak his eulogy. Other tongues will do justice to his memory—other times will hear the history of his fame. We are too much smitten with this fresh woe—we are bound down with the sight of our eyes to-day.

And yet—and yet, my countrymen, let us not despond—and this death will plead throughout the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the hand is a possible of the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life. Oh, as we look upon the land for the noble and just cause for which he gave his life to his more determined purpose, and to greater energy in the struggle, than when the Roman soul was stirred upon the revelation of dead Cæsar's wounds. We shall need no Mark Antony to speak for him, and hold up his gory vestments in the sight of Americans, and say, in the spirit of the immortal language of the English dramatist:

"You all do know this

tal language of the English dramatist:

"You all do know this mintle.
I remember the first time Casar ever put it on—
"Twas on a summer evening, in his lent;
That day he overcame the Nevil.
Look I in this place ran Cassius
Dagger thro." See wonts rent
The envious Casa made Through
This the well beloved Brutus stabed;
And as he plucked the cu-sed steel away,
Mark how the blood of Clasar followed it."
And were I Brutus, and Brutus Antony, there
were an Antony who would ruffie up your spirits,
and ut a tongue in every woond of Casar, that
should move the stones of Rome to rise."

No. I no. I wan pend nothing but that disting

in our falling stars. The value and cost of good government, Oh! what blood and treasure are demanded to preserve it to the generations. What noble and dear lives must be sacrificed, and yet there is nothing more noble, or more sacred than to die in a just cause for one's country. To die bravely is far better than to live ignobly. Death is not half so dreadful to a generous and dauntless spirit as a life of dishonor and degradation. Let us imbue ourselves with this spirit, and may God, the giver mons us to bear this struggle and to fight it out in the interests of the future millions on this continent, and of all mankind! May the strength of heaven rest upon us in this conflict.
Only let us be prepared to die. In the presence of this death—and we may say this

o our hearts—whoever shall cry from his soul. God be merciful to me asinner believe in the Lord Jesus and confess this life, the same shall be saved. Since never speak to you again till we are all in eter-nity, my fellow countrymen, with whom my whole soul is bound up in this cause of our Government, yet, as a minister of Christ, per-mit me to ask, are you prepared to die? Oh, remember this question, I beseech you, to your remember this question, I beseech you, to your dying day, for the sake of Him whom I serve,

and in whose name I put this only question.
Then it can make no difference when we die
—ln such a cause, for our country. This generation of men have had their day of strength and prosperity—with the Christians faith in yur souls, we can afford to sacrifice all, and even life itself, to leave to posterity the legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, while we pass beyond the portals of time and join the conclave of the glorified in heaven.

WHAT THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER SIGNIFIES. The following description of the significance of the different parts of the American flag will be interesting to many of our readers. It was written by a member of the Committee of the Continental Congress appointed to design a flag for the young Republic, when the matter was before that body, and recently reproduced by A. B. Street, Esq., in a tecture on the Battle of Saratoga :

"The stars of the new flag represent the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation of Lyra, which, in the land of Orpheus, signifies harmony. The blue, in the field, was taken from the edges of the Covenauter's bauner, in Scot-land, significant of the league covenaut of the land, significant of the league covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance, and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union; the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed, with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags previous to We knew too, beforehand, that our hearts would come to this. We knew that it must be so when the war was forced upon us. We knew that every now and then there must be seenes like that which we witness here to-day. We knew that there must be hours devoted to the fond weakness of human nature, when our souls must blend together in the hollest sympathies of honored friendship.

How can we speak of him so lately in the ripeness of life, now lying in the shrouded silence of a dreamless slumber—Colonel Edward D. Baker! the fond son, brother, husband.

Winter Schedule. SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

On and after MONDAY, November 18, 1861, the Passenger Trains betw en Washington and Baltimore will run as follow:
TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Morning Express leave Washington 6 10 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 1.65 g. m.; Philadelphia 12.50 p. m.; New York 6 p. m.; Harrisburg 1.15 p. m. Morning Accommodation leave Washington at 1.40 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 9.30 a. m. No connections at Baltimore; New York Mail Train leave Washington at 11 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 12 40 p. m.; Philadelphia 5.37 p. m.; Sww York 10 p. ms.

Arrive at Baltimore 12 40 p. m.; Philadelphia 5 2; p. m.; Mew York 10 p. m. Aftersoon Accommodation leave Washington 3.06 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4 55 p. m; Harrisburg 9.30 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.05 p. m. Evening Express leave Washington 5 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4.2 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.53 p. m.; New York 4 a. m., Harrisburg 1 a. m. TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave New York at 1 a. m.; Philadelphia 11 30 a. m.; Baltimore 3.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5 40 p. m.

. m. Leave New York at 11 p. m.; Philadelphia 3.30 a n.; Baltimore 7.86 a. m. Arrive at Washington

m.; Baltimore 7.86 a. m. Arrive at Washington 9.20 a. m. Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 3 05 p. m., and Baltimore at 7 35 a. m. and 3 05 p. m., and Baltimore at 7 35 a. m. and 3 and 3 dunction.

Junction.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Waablegion at 5.50 a. m. and 24 p. m.

Pas enger Trains leaving Washington at 6.10 a. m.

It a. m. and 5 p. m., and Baltimore at 4.20 and 7.35
a. m. and 5 to p. m. will stop only at Annapolis Junction and Washington (Relay) Junction.

Way Passengers must take the Accommodation Trains

only.
Trains will have Washington and Baltimor promptly upon card time.
W. P. SMITH.

J. T. ENGLAND, agent, Camden Station, Baltimore.
G. F. GILBERT,
Agent, at Washington.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR NEW YORK

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Line from PHILADELPHIA TO NEW 10RK AND WAY PLACES, from WALNUT STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT, will leave as follows: At 6 A M., via Camden and Amboy, (C and A. Accommodation)
At 6 A M. via Camden and Jersey City, (N. J. Accommodation) Mail.)
At 11% A.M., vi to dington and Jersey City, (Western Exprese At 12% P.M., via Lauden and Amboy, (Accommodation.)

dation.)
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Express.)
At 1/2 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Express.)
At 1/3 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Second Class Tickst.)
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.)

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.)
At 11½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Southern Mail.)
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation, freight and passenger, First Class Ticket 1 The 6 P. M. Mail Train runs daily. The 11½ P. M. Mail, Saturdays excepted.

M. Mail, Saturdays excepted.

For Belviders. Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7.10 A. M., and 4½ P. M., from Kensington. For Water Gap, Stroutsburg, Soranton, Wilkesbarre, Moutrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7.10 A. M., from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentewn and Bethlehem, at 7.10 A. M., and 5½ P. M., from Kensington depot; the 7.10 A. M. line connects with the train leaving Easton at 3.35 P. M.

For Mount Holly at 6 and 8 A. M. and 2 and 4½, P. M.

For Mount Holly at 6 and 8 A. M and 2 and 4%.
F. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Nor Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 A. M., 4% and 5% P. M. from Kensington, and 2% P. M. from Walnut street wharf.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delano, Beverly, Burlington, Florenneco, Bordentown, &c., at 12%, 1, 3, 4%, and 5 P. M.
Steamer Trenton, for Bordentown, and intermediate places, at 2% P. M. from Walnut street whart.
For New York and Way Lines, leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The carroun into the depot.
Fifty pounds of bagg.ge only allowed to each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over flity pounds to be paid for extra The company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond one hundred dollars, except by

any amount beyond one hundred dollars, except by special contract. WM. H. GATZMER,

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Tills 18 TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal state of Nelson C. Driver, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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Buttons, very tine,	3 to	s, for	1 90
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fine	4 to	6, for	1.00
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WASHINGTON, Octob. r. 1861.

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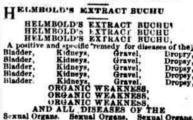
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFRITS

Who endeavor to dispose "or THEE OWS" :

OTHER "ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION OBTAINED

Helmbold's Genuin- Proporation.

Extract Buchu, Improved Rose Wash

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WAITE,
S. C. FURD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. B. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.
And by all Drugglate ever, where.
Ask for Heimbold's. Take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Fuiton, from Europe, a very fine and large assort ment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cos in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none sue rior to be had, having been selected purposely to this market. Also, a large and well assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and stylengthese and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificaces to be seen at my office, from gentien se who have been suited at my oid establishment.



half and Sixth Streets. My Establishment is up stairs. Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied. oct 10-1y

MARK YOUR CLOTHING:—Ladies, 20 to the EXCELSIOR MARKING PLATE (COMPANY'S AGENGY, 474 Seventh street, Room No. 6, and get a silver Marking Plate, Brush, and bottle of Premium Indelible lok, warranted not to wash out. All kinds of erg aving cone to order Alphabets, Figures, &c. of any sire, executed with neatners and dispatch. Grocers and others supplied with Stencil Plates, 474 Seventh street.

A TTENTION SUTLEMS, QUARTERA masters and others. Large and small Sten
cil Alphabets, Figures, &c., and engraving of all
kinds. done at the EXCELSIOR MARKING
PLATE COMPANY'S AGENCY, 474 Seventh
street, opposite Post Office Department. Come observed
out 2:1—1m

CENTRAL LIVERY,
SALE AND HIRING AT Not. 471 and 47.4 (west side) Eighth street, between D and E. WASHINGTON, D. C.

First class Horses and Vehicles, (single or double, and attentive Hostiers, always on hand.

T. W. WILLIAMS, apr.3—6m Proprietor. NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH, without metal plate or clups, by

DR. S. B. SIGESMOND.

DR. S. B. SIGESMOND.

Die Broadway. New York: and 250 Penna avenue,
bet Erh and Leth etc., Washington, D. C.

Calls the attention of the public to the tollowing
advantages of his improved system:

is: The feeth of his manufacture will never corrodist The teeth of his manufacture will never corrod-nor change color by any acids, and are three fourth-ighter tion any other.

2d No teeth or roots need be extracted, as the artificial onescan be inserted over them.

3d The roots will be made moffensive and never

add The roots will be made momensive and here to ache.

4th. No temporary teeth are needed, as permanent ones can be made immediately, thereby preserving the natural expression of the face, which, under the old system, is frequently disfigured.

5th. This work has been fully te-ted, for over five years, by many or the first Chemists and Physicians of this and the old country.

Dr. 8. has also invented a white indestructible metal filling with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain, and can build up a perfect sound tooth on any side roots, which will has through a lifetime.

sound tooth on any side roots, which will last through a lifetime. He refers to the following gentlemen: Dr. V. Mo t Dr. Lorenus, Professor of Chemistry, Hon A Mann, jus; Capt Crabtree, Vice President of the Emigration Co of New York; Hon Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, of Washington, D. C.; and thou-ands of others.

Call and examine for yourselves. nov 8—5m

59 M. T. PARKER,

Louisiana av , tel. 6th and 7th sis.,

North Side, Having completed his arrangements, is now ready

Having compared in arrangements, is now reasy, to attent, even more vigorously than even to HOUSE, SIGN, and OKNA MENTAL PAINTING, in all of its various branches. Having secured the services of a corpe of excellent workmen, I am prepared to de Fings and Banners in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

DENSION OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1861.

FO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Application having been made under the act of 38d

June, 1860, for the release of the land Warram a deso thed herein, which are alleged to have been to:
or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date
following the description of each warramt, a new
certificate of like tenor will be issued, if no valid objection should then appear.

No 41,939, for 160 acres, issued under the act of
March, 1856, in the name of James Pray, and granted on the list day of March, 1861—November 23,
1861.

March, 1855, in the name of James Pray, and granted on the first day of March, 1861.—November 23, 1861.

No. 25,330, for 160 acree, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the names of William M., Julius C. A., and John D. S. Minor, children of Irwin Hagget deceased, and granted on the 24th day of May, 1856.—November 23, 1861.

No. 44, 818, for 50 acres, issued under the act March, 1855, in the name of Getty, videw of Thoma. Elwood, and granted January 19, 1867.—November 33, 1861.

No. 75, 190, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Alexander McCullough, and granted on the 28th day of January, 1858.—November 24, 1801.

No. 57, 503, for 160 Acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Hunnah, widow of of Januar Wilson, and granted on the 20th day of February, 1851.—December 30, 1861.

No. 5, 760, 107 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Alexander McQuain, and granted on the 12th day of October, 1886.—No. 9, 760, 107 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 18th day of July, 1856.—The December 30, 1861.

No. 6, 760, 107 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 18th day of July, 1856.—The December, 1861.

No. 6, 4860, for 190 acres, issued under the act of March, 1866.

No. 9,709, for 120 serves, issued under the act of March, 1886, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 14th day of July, 1856—7th December, 1861.

1861.

No. 64,350, for 190 acres, issued under the set of March, 1856, in the name of Martha, widow of Andrew Mellon, and granted on the 18th day of April, 1862.—December 21, 1861.

No. 3,307, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Samuel R. Jackway, and granted on the 13th day of July, 1858.

No. 8,104, for 190 acres, issued under the act of March, 1868, in the name of William H. Tarrance, and granted on the 13th day of July, 1858.—December 21, 1861.

No. 14,915, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Levi Tradwell, and granted September 19, 1861.

No. 10.05, for 40 acres, issued under the same act, in the name of Abel Platte, and granted November 28, 1861.—December 28, 1861.

No. 69,235, for 160 acres, issued under the set of March, 1855, in the name of Set Love, and granted on the 23d day of June, 1857.—December 28, 1861.

No. 79,240 for 160 acres, issued under the set of March, 1855, in the name of Set Love, and granted on the 23d day of June, 1857.—December 28, 1861.

No. 79,240, for 180 acres, issued under the set of March, 1855, in the name of Thems at law of Michael or Mitchel Sloan decessed finte a private of company 'c' eleventh United States infantry, January 4, 1862.

No. 42,346, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of Thomas Johnson, and granted on the 9th day of September, 1857.—January 4, 1862.

No. 42,356, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1856, in the name of William Scott, and was granted on the lat day of May, 1856.—January 1, 1862.

No. 89,566, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of William Scott, and was granted August 24th, 1859.—18th January, 1862.

No. 89,666, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Johnson, widow of John Van Buskirck, and was granted August 24th, 1856.—18th January, 1862.

John Van Buserca, and See Buser of the act of 1856. No 48,229, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jacob Fockler, and was granted August 30, 1858—February 9, 1862 JOSEPH H. BARKETT, Commissioner.

GUNBOATS FOR THE WESTELN

QUANTERMANTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 17, 1861.
Proposals are invited for constructing Gunboats
upon the Western rivers.
Specifications will be immediately propared, and
may be examined at the Quartermaster's Office at
Cincinnati. Pittsburgh, and at this office.
Proposals from boat builders and engine-builders
alone will be considered.
Plans submitted by bidders will be taken into consideration.
M. C. MEIGS,
june 19 Quartermaster General United States.

THE UNION WILL STAND,
NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT:
Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and
continue to pursue my occupation of

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL FPAINTING! GILDING in all its branches. Old GLAZING promptly attended to Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I also call at tention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls. All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends an tellow-citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.

You will please mind your stops, and stop at M. T. FARKER'S Painting Establishment.

M. T. PARKER'S
Painting Establishment,
No. 53 Louisman avenue (porth side),
between Sixth and Seventh ercete
P. 8 —Signs put up free of charge, as usual

DIEST PIESTI PIESTI

\$8 per hundred! \$8 per hundred! \$8 per hundred SUTLERS, ATTENTION! The attention of Sutlers, and dealers generally, is espectfully invited to the large assortment of

rise attention of Satters, and dearer gonerally, is respectfully invited to the large assortment of Pies, Cake, Bread, Rolls, Buticust, &c., kept constantly on hand and baked every day by the undersigned.

Sutlers can rely on getting a good Pie at the low price of \$8 per hundred, and have them at all times fresh from the oven.

PEACH PIE: APPLE PIE: DRIED APPLE PIE: CRANERRY PIE: PLUM PIE: CURRANT FIE: PUMPKIN PIE: CURRANT FIE: PUMPKIN PIE: The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his assortment, and while thanking them for the patronage aiready bestowed, solicit their orders, which will be promp. It filled.

About 15 of 16 of 16

Stalls 265 and 267 Centre Market, and 101 Northern aberties Market nev 12—1m

Dental Surgeon OFFICE No 246 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets

WASHINGTON CITY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public Having had an extensive practice in Philadelphia he feets himself fully competent to dis barge his duty in every case - high may be presented to his care.

charge his duty in every case - hish may be presented to his care.

Dr. L. has secured the right to use the new improvement, patented by Drs. A. M. A. J. L. Asay, of Philiudelphia, for instening artificin teeth to gold, silver, or platina plates, which pure uses the possibility of saliva or for eign mater als secreting between them, at the same time rendering the operation more firm, natural, and of more mility to the patient, dispensing with the ordinary modes of fastening, by rivering or soldering, which senten causes the springing of plates, and consequently an imperfect adaptation to the month.

He would respectfully invite the public to his office or examine this improvement. To do so is to be convinced of its superiority over all methods heretofore used.

used. The dental profession is also invited to call and examine its merits and utility.

Also, denti-is can be turnished with teeth of all kinds, at a less price than they can be bought elsewhere.

nov A—1m

WRAPPING PAPER